members. But the master minds seem determined to pass this bill at all hazards, and the people have become so worn out with ineffective legislation upon this subject that they are glad to have some action definitely taken in the matter even if it bear a mild odor of corruption. They are willing to put up with something of a job if the larger component parts are benefits.

Bergh and the Fire Commissioners.

In a communication which we publish in another column from the Fire Commission to Mr. Bergh it is clearly shown that in attacking the Fire Department Mr. Bergh has stepped aside from the legitimate field of his operations. No one doubts for a moment that he and his agents are doing great good in this city by the exercise of that practical humanity on which their society is based, but it should be plain to a man like Mr. Bergh that in the case of firemen going to a conflagration, where not only property of great value is at stake, but human lives also, his complaint of fast driving is a mere shadow. Mr. Bergh wrote to the Commissioners, alleging that owing to the reckless driving of one of their men in Nassau street a few days ago a young man had his leg broken; and this accident was made a text for a general dissertation on the manner in which the fire engines and trucks are driven along the streets. After dilating at great length upon the subject, and speaking of the chances the firemen have of saving life, Mr. Bergh says, "The remedy is worse than the disease; for it is far better that a few more pieces of timber should be consumed than that men, women and children should be crushed beneath these modern cars of Juggernaut in their efforts to reach a burning building a few moments sooner." In the first place Mr. Bergh forgets, or overlooks, the fact that the right of way and rapidity of movement are provided for and established by law in order to protect the lives and property of citizens. But in the exercise of this provision no apparatus is allowed to be driven more rapidly than a man, who runs in front of the horses, can make his way along the street. Every instance of the violation of these rules is promptly investigated, and so effectual has been the discipline under the present Commissioners that during a period of nearly five years there have not been as many accidents from street collisions, &c., as there were in one year under the old régime. Of all our public servants those having charge of the Fire Department are least open to censure. No sooner is the alarm of "fire" given than the men are ready to risk their lives in the attempt to save life and property. But the Fire Commissioners cite a fact to Mr. Bergh which knocks his theory of saving burning timbers "on the bead." They show where the arrival of a ladder-truck with the utmost speed was the means of saving eight persons, who had been driven on to the roof of a burning house, on the 26th of September last. A few moments-not minuteslater and these eight persons would have perished. What would Mr. Bergh or the citizens of New York have said if the truckmen had waited in the streets discussing the question of "right of way" with express vans and fruit carts until after these persons had been launched into eternity? All would have prayed for the Legislature to confer the right of way on the Fire Department immediately. If Mr. Bergh will visit the Commissioners they will, no doubt, gladly exhibit their stude of horses for his inspection, and he can report upon the animals and keep within the line of his duty; but it will be better for Mr. Bergh not to interfere in the future with a department whose management could be by no

Congress.-The St. Domingo discussion was resumed yesterday in the Senate, Messrs. Howe and Frelinghuysen replying to Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Schurz putting in his oar on the side of the Senator from Massachusetts. In regard to the Ku Klux question Mr. Thurman, democrat, said that it was the most important subject now before the country, and that it deserved the most earnest deliberation on the part of the Senate. We may judge from this that the ablest debate of the session is yet to be made. At any rate, it is to be hoped the Ku Klux spectre will be fully exorcised. In the House the Shellabarger anti-Ku Klux bill was generally discussed, without coming to any final decision.

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Personal Intelligence.

General Burnside has arrived at the Fifth Avenue

R R Van Valkenburgh formarly United States Minister to Japan, is sojourning at the Hoffman Mr. D. W. Gooch, ex-member of Congress from

Massachusetts, is among the arrivals at the Bre-

A party of Japanese noblemen who have been on a visit to Washington to inspect the working of the machinery of government are now staying at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Governor Sanford E. Church, of Albany, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Farnsworth, ex-Chancellor of the Michigan University, is stopping at the Everett House. Colonel Gebhard, of the United States Coast Survev. is temporarily at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. Ross Campbell, of Baltimore, has arrived at General J. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, has taken quarters at the St. Nichelas.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28-7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The low barometer over Massachusetts Monday evening has passed to the northeast beyond our coast. The area of high pressure Monday night in Tennessee now covers Ohio and Lake Michigan. The pressure appears to have decidedly fallen, with a large increase of temperature, in the extreme north west. The barometer is stationary in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific coast. Clear weather, with occasional cloudiness, has prevailed to-day east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Gulf States. On the immediate Gulf coast the barometer has fallen slightly, with threatening weather.

Probabilities.
Fresh southeast and northeast winds, with failing barometer, are probable for Wednesday on the upper lakes, and the same with cloudy or rainy weather in the Gulf States.

Partially cloudy and clear weather will probably prevail on the Atlantic coast and lower lakes.

FORRESTER, THE ALLEGED NATHAN MURDERER.

MEMPHIS. March 28, 1871. The story of Forrester, the supposed murderer of Nathan, having been here recently, grew out of the fact that a noted St. Louis detective came here in search of him when it was learned that Forrester hed been here three months before.

THE FRENCH ANARCHY

Eloquent Speech of M. Thiers in the National Assembly.

A Solemp Oath Taken Not to Betray the Republic.

Marseilles and St. Etienne Tranquillized.

The Germans Anxious to Occupy Paris.

Blanqui to be President of the Rouge Republic.

Flourens, Pyat and Delescluze to be Head Centres.

More Barricades Erected by the Insurgents.

A Dissolution of the "Rotten" Assembly Proposed.

The Duc d'Aumale's Assassination Advocated.

Meeting of the Peace Plenipotentiaries at Brussels.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 28, 1871.

Advices from Versailles, dated yesterday and to-day, contain the following news, which I transmit for publication in the HERALD:-

M. THIERS AND THE REPUBLIC.

M. Thiers made an eloquent though brief address in the National Assembly yesterday (Monday), in which he defended the wisdom of his policy and took a solemn oath that he would not betray the republic.

MARSEILLES AND ST. ETIENNE TRANQUILLIZED. Marseilles continues tranquil. At Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration of affairs, and at St. Etienne, where the reds obtained control for a while, the government officers have been restored, and order now pravails. WANT TO OCCUPY PARIS.

The Times special also states that the Prussians daily ask the Versailles government te agree to the German occupation of Paris, and are as frequently refused.

ARMY REORGANIZATION. Four generals are occupied at Versailles with the question of the military reorganization of the coun-

MORE TROOPS NEEDED. It is said in Paris that the Versailles government is negotiating with the Prussians to allow an increase of the number of French troops on this side

THE PARIS REDS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The City Quiet-A Sweet Government-The Election Farce-Barricades and Vigilance-Proposed Dissolution of the Assembly-What Paris Demands-Assassination Advo-

LONDON, March 28, 1871. I am enabled to report for the information of the means improved by any suggestions he might Herald the following intelligence received from

The London Times special correspondent tele-

grapus that Paris has nearly resumed her usual A SWEET GOVERNMENT.

It is expected that M. Blanqui will be the President of the new government, and that its power will centre in Flourens, Pyatt, Delescluze, Lefranc and

THE EL ECTION OF SUNDAY LAST. The conservatives were successful in Sunday's elections only in the arrondissements of the Bourse, the Louvre and Passy. Twenty of the members of generally abstained from visiting the polls and the merchants voted the conservative ticket. The individuals elected are obscure, with the exceptions of Flourens, Blanqui, Pyatt and Gambon. THE VOTE CAST.

Le Soir reports that 180,000 votes were cast at the elections of Sunday, about half the number polled at the last plebiscitum.

BARRICADES AND VIGILANCE. Barricading continues and the utmost vigilance is manifested by the insurgent Nationals. The Place rendome has the aspect of a camp.

PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY. La Nouvelle Republique advises the commune to onounce the dissolution of the rotten Assembly and to impeach its members.

WHAT PARIS DEMANDS. The official Journal of the Central Republican Committee in an editorial in to-day's issue says the

first task of the newly elected municipality of Paris will be the completion of a charter that will secure the rights of the people and prevent the representation of the large towns from being swamped by the country. A second article in the same journal demands that

all matters essentially Parisian must be within the domain of the commune. THE PARIS DEPUTIES TO RESIGN.

La Verité says the Deputies from Paris to the Na-tional Assembly have determined to resign and merely await the opportunity.

The same journal says that a new Ministry will soon be formed, which will include the Duc do Broglie in the office of Foreign Affairs and Marshal MacMahon in the Ministry of War, ASSASSINATION ADVOCATED. The Journal Official contains an article signed by

Vaillant advocating the assassination of the Duke CREMER SUSPECTED. Rumor says that General Cremer is suspected by the committee and has gone to Versailles

GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Prince Frederick Charles' Army Stationary-

Meeting of the Peace Commissioners at

Despatches from Versailles, which I forward for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD, announce that the army of Prince Frederick Charles. occupying France, which has been in motion for a

few days past, is now stationary.

THE FINAL PEACE TREATY. A telegram from Brussels report that the Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany met at two o'clock this afternoon at the French Legation. The opening proceedings were wholly format. Credentials were exchanged and preparations made for

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Neutrality in War-The Supply of Arms to Bel ligerents-The Peers and the Army-Preparing for Easter.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 28, 1871. The Parliamentary debates continue to evolve me very important points of national policy, notwithstanding the fact that the legislation is not, by any means, decisive either for their definition or

I am enabled to report to the HERALD by cable telegram that during the session of the House of Commons to-day the drift of the discussion was towards legislation to prevent "the exportation of arms to belligerents.

Messrs. Lowther, James, Palmer and others advocated parliamentary action in the premises; but the Attorney General thought the existing laws sufficient. Increased stringency, he said, would tend to make the present system of restrictions inoperative. The House of Lords adjourned to-night, after an uninteresting discussion of the defects of the present military system. It is said that the business of this branch of the Parliament has been concluded until after the enjoyment of Easter recess by the Peers.

SPAIN.

Carlist Agitation Against King Amadeus' Government-The Reactionists in Collision With the Royal Troops-Provincial Excitement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 28, 1871. It is feared that the prevalence of national quiet in Spain, an unusual and pleasing feature, has been again seriously disturbed through the agency of polit cal reactionists against the King's government. The Imparcial (newspaper) announced yesterday evening that it had received information, of which I transmit the main points to the HERALD by cable, to the following effect, viz.:—
A Carlist band of sixty men has been beaten and

dispersed by the troops in the province of Lerida. There were attempts at disorder on Sunday in Saragossa, Cordova and Valencia.

Republican agitation is reported from Andalysia and Carlist demonstrations in the Hasque provinces,

Claims Agalost Morocco. I have just been informed, for the use of the HER-ALD, that Spanish envoys have gone to Tangler to prefer ciaims upon the government of Morocco on behalf of Spain, so that the glories of Prim's campaign will be again brought prominently to the

SWEDEN.

notice of the Spaniards.

Alarming Illness of Her Majesty the Queen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOCKHOLM, March 23, 1871. The King of Sweden has recovered his health after his recent attack of sickness.

The members of the royal family have just been disturbed and agitated by another-visitation of disease. I have to telegraph by cable to the HERALD that her Majesty the Queen of Sweden is now ill, and that the symptoms are alarming.

INDIA.

Council Opposition to the Financial System-Reduction of Direct Taxation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUITA, March 28-A. M. The members of the Council of State have reduced the income tax for one year, notwithstanding a first opposition on the part of the Governor General, made in the Oucen's name.

CUBA.

Surrender of an Important Rebel-The Decrease of the Sugar Crop. HAVANA, March 28, 1871.

The insurgent General Pardorso surrendered at Puerto Principe. Very different opinions are entertained as to the nounced the unconstitutional action hable decrease of the sugar or

year as compared with that of the last previous year. The general impression, however, is that there will be a decrease of from one-fifth to a quar

LOVE, LUST AND MURDER.

Mysterious Affair Near Chillicothe, Ohlo-Murder or Sulcide-Sad Ending of a Dis-

graceful Liason. Cincinati, March 28, 1871. A special reporter from Chillicothe, Ohio, to-night brings intelligence of the preliminary examination of John S. Blackburn, charged with the murder of Mary Jane Lovell in Ross county, last week. The case is one of the most mysterious and dramatic on record. Blackburn took the young woman riding along a lonely country road terminating at a ford where two streams merge and then go brawling among wild, forbidding cliffs. Here, in a lonely glen, so unfrequented even by domestic animals that the ground was covered thick with a dense under growth of hardy shrubs, Blackburn stated that the growth of nardy shrubs, Blackburn stated that the girl swallowed poison and flung away the bottle, and by incessant importunity made his kinsman go and seek her dead body. It was found, an inquest held and a post-morten made, but the actual cause of death remains undetected, as the stomach and its contents were sent to this city for analysis. The evidence te-day clearly proved the criminal intimacy, and disclosed a sickening correspondence, in which Blackburn gave unbridled expression to the most consuming just. He makes appointments with the girl and stimulates her to promptness with glowing descriptions of their mutual pleasure and hints at rich presents as her reward. These promises are not made good, for she asks for money and nowhere acknowledges receiving any.

The popular construction of the case was that the pair went to the glen, eight miles away from nome, to take poison together through sheer despair; but it now turns out that the girl naver manifested the least unhappiness; on the contrary she was in high spirits when last seen alive, and was in excellent health. Blackburn will undoubtedly be committed to juil to-morrow for the murder of the girl. In court he wears a downcast, stolid look, and is evidently suffering intensely, mentally and physically. What gives the case intense interest here is the fact that Blackburn is a brother to Major C. H. Blackburn, ex-Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county, and at one time very popular in this city. girl swallowed poison and flung away the bottle,

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Canal Appropriations-Improving the Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

OTTAWA, March 28, 1871. The report of the Canal Commissioners as pre sented to Parliament recommends uniformity in the St. Lawrence canals and the construction or im provement of canals, which will require appropriations as follows:—Sault St. Marie, \$550,000; Welland Canal, \$6,550,000; Lower Ottawa Canal, \$1,800,000; Chambly Canal, \$1,500,000; deepening the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, \$800,000; Bay Verte Canal, \$3,250,000; St. Lawrence Canal, \$4,500,000; Upper St. Lawrence river, \$220,000.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATERE.

The Funding Bill Passed by Both Houses Expulsion of Colored Representatives.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28, 1871. The House to-night passed the Funding bill as it came from the Senate, by 78 to 42. It provides for funding two-thirds of all bonds, stocks and certificates, with the interest accrued and accruing to July 1, 1871, except the five per cent dollar bonds and the sterling bonds. For this two-thirds coupon registered bonds are to be issued, payable in thirty-four years, with interest payable conti-annually. Certificates of indebtedness are to be issued for the other one-third, payable when a settlement shall have been made with west Virginia. The House Committee on Bribery and Corruption, appointed during the railroad war in the Legislature, to-day resolved to recommend the expusion of Messra. Fayetmann and Andrews, two colored members of the House.

WASHINGTON.

The St. Domingo Question Still Before the Senate.

TELLING SPEECH BY CARL SCHURZ.

Merciless Review of the President's Policy.

Secretary Robeson's Ignorance of International Law Exposed.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1871. Another Exciting Day in the Senate-Debate on St. Dominge Resumed-Feeble Defence of the Administration-Carl Schurz's Argument Against Appexion.

Everybody here appreciates the force of Mr. Sumner's allusion, in his speech in the Senate yesterday, to the transfer of the question of the Ku Kiux to the shores of St. Domingo. The subject of debate in both houses is that of the outrages committed in some of the Southern States by the Ku Klux Klan, and it was as an amendment to the Ku Klux bill that he offered his St. Domingo resolutions. It was said some time ago that so persistent was the President in his determination to push his St. Domingo scheme through Congress without delay, as shown by the manner in which the resolution creating the Commission was pushed through at the last session of the Forty-first Con-gress and the speedy departure of the Tennessee, that the first session of the present Congress would be protracted long enough to enable the Commissioners to return with their report, and that then the same system of legislation would be attempted in favor of annexation to finish up the business. In pursuance of this plan it is said that the question of the Ku Klux was introduced for the double purpose of giving the administration party military power in the South, with a view to controlling the elections and of keeping Congress in session with a view to the consummation of the St. Domlogo business. Whether these assertion are true or not the Ku Klux question has assumed what is deemed to be undue portance, and the Commissioners have returned from St. Domingo to find Congress still in session and the St. Domingo scheme the particular point of discussion and the subject of excitement in the Senate. The interest created by Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate yesterday has not yet sub-

sided. Intelligence has been received here that the speech was published in full to-day in all the leading journals in the different States, from Maine to San Francisco. It was telegraphed to the Pacific coast, and formed the largest telegraphi message ever sent so long a distance. Mr. Sumner has received from various quarters many complim ntary congratulations. His protest against what he claims to be the usurpation by the executive department of the government of prerogatives which do not belong to it under the constitution seems to have met a hearty response throughout the country, and the echo which has come back to

Washington is to the effect that the policy of the

The debate on the St. Domingo scheme,

President is open to impeachment.

which Mr. Sumner reinaugurated in the Senate yesterday, was resumed to-day and will be floor and who, it is said, promises to be more plain and pointed than Mr. Sumner in his denunciations of the policy concerning St. Domingo pursued under the direction of the President. When the discussion was resumed to-day Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, who yielded yesterday to a motion for adjournment, defended the course of the administration in the matter as being strictly constitutional and according to precedent, as in the case of Texas. He cited Mr. Sumner for arraignment for not having, as a Senator and as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, protested long before against the wrong which he charged had been committed. Mr. Sumner, however, answered him successfully, and showed that when the first treaty was brought to his attention he was not aware of the part the navy of the United States had been called upon to play in sustaining Baez in power and menacing the black republic, but as soon as he had learned the facts he deof the Mr. Schurz endeavored to obtain the floor, but Mr. Pomeroy, who was temporarily in the chair, recogized Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jeysey, who arose to defend the President. Frelinghuysen alluded to General Grant's important military services to the country during the rebellion, defended his course in the St. Domingo matter, and reprimanded Mr. Sumner for precipitating this discussion before the Commissioners had returned from St. Domingo and their report had been presented to the Senate. Sumner retorted with effect that the Senator from Wisconsin-Howe-had arraigned him for not entering his protest sooner, and the Senator from New Jersey-Frelinghuysen-had arraigned him for not postponing it, and that he had taken counsel of neither, but rather had taken counsel of his own heart upon the subject. The effect of Sumner's answer was visible among the spectators in the Senate.

There was a movement all through the guments advanced by Morton, Howe and Frelinghuysen in favor of the President and the neads of the Navy and State Departments. Schurz is prominent among the readlest and ablest debaters in the Senate, and his speech to-day was distinguished for its salient points and its unanswerable argument, In paying a passing compliment to his friend and asthat the difficulty was not with the mental strengt of the Senator from Massachusetts, but with the moral strength of his opponents. Schurz was now fairly under way with his speech, and it was manifest that he intended to handle the President's St. Domingo policy and its friends without gloves. He had prepared copious notes, which lay before him on his desk, and to which he referred now and then, but he made no attempt to read a speech. Books in calf and sheep skin, to be used as authorities, lay piled up all around the Senator's desk; executive documents of recent date, consisting of reports from the Navy and State departments, were scattered on the neighboring desk of Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Schurz came to his work well supplied with ammunition of the solid sort. Immediately in his rear sat Mr. Sumner, who eemed to be acting as a reserve. He, however, was not an idle spectator. He supplied Schurz with numerous suggestions, and was busy turning to authorities and precedents to sustain the position of the Missouri Senator. Whatever may have been the feelings o other Senators on the subject Schurz and Sumner were the only active participants in the fight in the Senate. Neither of them, however, seemed to pay any attention to the odds against them. Probably they regarded it only as odds in point of Schurz continued his speech without much inter

numbers. ruption until he came to that part of it wherein he discussed the war powers of Congress and the President. Upon this point Mr. Howe seemed to be rather sensitive, for the reason that in his speech he had given the President rather more latitude in this regard than has heretofore been accorded him by the ablest American statesmen and jurists. He arose several times to interrupt Mr. Schurz, who was criticising what he the new constitutional doctrine of the Senator from Wisconsin. Schurz was always ready to yield, for, interruption generally results in the discomfiture of the interrogator. Howe proved to be a very feeble opponent and was soon disposed of. Some of the heavier guns, like Morton, were turned upon the Missouri Senator. He had reached the argument, or rather the precedent, quoted by the President's friends with regard to the annexation of Texas. Up to yesterday, when it was partially exploded by Mr. Sumner, this was regarded as one of the strong points in favor of the President's mode of annexing St. Do-

ningo. Schurz took it up where Sumner left it yesterday, and proceeded to turn the guns of opposition fully upon themselves. First of all criticised with great effect the authorities relied upon-namely, John Tyler and John C. Calhoun. The very mention of the names seemed to arouse a general feeling of disgust, especially among the old whigs and anti-slavery teaders of the Sen ate. It was not, however, until Schurz charged that even Tyler and Calhoun were ashamed of the company to which they had been introduced that the dent's friends became so excited and enraged that they could not forbear interrupting him. Morton, Stewart, Conkling and Carpenter all spoke at once. "One at a time, gentlemen," said Schurz. "I will answer all of you; but one at a time, if you please." Morton, of course, was the leader. Stewart asked some loolish question about the Mexican war, but Schurz did not pay any attention to it. The point the President's friends wanted to make was that pending the negotiations for the annexation of Texas President Tyler, under the advice of his Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun, had sent an armed force there to prevent the Mexicans from interfering, which resulted in war with Mexico.

While Stewart and Morton were wrangling with Schurz upon this point Mr. Thurman, of Onio, appeared in the rear of Stewart's seat and asked Schurz the date of the message of President Tyler from which he had quoted. Schurz replied promptly, whereupon Thurman said that for some time before there was any war between Mexico and the United States Texas was represented in Congress This was a centre shot, highly appreciated by the spectators, and Stewart sat down as if he had been struck by lightning. That was the last attempt he made to interrupt Mr. Schurz. Morton persisted in asserting that the case of Texas was a parallel to that of St. Domingo, whereupon Schurz gave him up in disgust, stating that he had no hope of penetrating the brain of the Senator from Indiana. When Schurz reached the part of his speech where he intended to review the letter of Secretary Robeson he said. If it was agreeable to the Senate, he would give way for a motion to go into executive session. Poor Stewart, who had been so thoroughly silenced by Thurman, insisted that Schurz should be compelled to go on or abandon the floor; but Stewart was again ruled out, and a motion to go into executive session prevailed. School intends to-morrow to review Rebeson or international law, and it is said be will show must the Secretary of the Navy knows loss out that subject than he does about navigation.

Spellabarger's Ku Klux Bill.

The bill for the suppression of the Ku Klux was reported in the House to-day and the debate opened by Judge Shellabarger, chairman of the special committee. Shellabarger tried to make an arrangement with the democrats whereby the general debate on the bill would close on Saturday. The democrats, however, refused to ente into any arrangement for the present and demanded that the debate should be proceeded with until both sides showed signs of exhaustion. It is stated that on Monday next the republicans will try to have a day fixed for voting on the bill. The debate to-day was without interest, and the attraction of the Si Domingo depate in the Senate was so great that few members remained in the House, and, after two speeches, the House adjourned.

Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations the Senate to-day:-

John W. Waldron, to be Register of the Land Office at Greenleaf, Minn; Will Cumback, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Indiana. Potantics.—John A. Derever, Schenectady, N. Y.; B. Spellman, Cold Spring, N. Y.; William Polleys, Waverley, N. Y.; E. S. Coffin, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Miss E. Billings, Fernandina, Fla.

Naminations Confirmed. The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed

the following nominations:—

William Cumback, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth district of Indiana; Joseph Mason, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-second district of New York; Fred. L. Manning, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-second district of New York; Horaco Candoe, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-third district of New York; Michael Field, Register at St. Croix Falls, Wis.; Geo. A. Metzgar, Register at La Grosse, Wis.; S. G. Burton, Receiver, do.; George IT, Hason, Receiver at St. Croix Falls, Wis.; George Braciley, Indian Agent for Michigan; James Belger, De major and quartermaster in the army; Midshipmen C. C. Harden, Michael Phone, Porter to be ensigns in the navy; the things and Phon. Porter to be ensigns in the navy; the Chimal and Phon. Porter to be ensigns in the navy; the Chimal and Phon. Porter to be ensigns in the navy; the Chimal and Phon. Porter to be ensigns in the provided that the property of the Revenue Marine service; Lieutenant Colonel George L. Andrews to be colone; Marine Frank Barr to be capital. Andrews to be colone; Marine Frank Barr to be capital. Andrews to be colone; Marine Frank Barr to Second Heusten, and a large number of promotions of second Heusten, and a large number of promotions of second Heusten. Postmosters.—John W. Howson, Cagenova, N. Y.; J. B. Watson, Pulaski, N. Y.; William Pool, Nisgara Falls, N. Y. A. J. Lorish, Attica, N. Y.; A. Beemer, Dover, N. J.; J. Stewart, Washington, N. J.; Margaret Walker, Siduey, Ohlo. the following nominations:-

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Enoquet at Earl De Grey's-Visit of the

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1871. in the afternoon. In the evening Earl De Grey had a dinner party, which was attended by Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Professor Montague Bernard, Sir John Macdonald, Lord Tenterden, Hon. Poer le Trench, Hon. Captain Ward, an attaché of the British Legation, and Hon. Mr. Howard an attaché of the British side of the Commission; Senstors Sprague, Conkling, Corbett and Nye, General Marcy, Inspector General of the Army and Dr. J. C. G. Kennedy, of this city.

There was no meeting of the Joint High Commi sion to-day. Tuesday being Cabinet day, it has gen erally been considered a holiday for the Commis

The Sceretary of the Navy having extended an in vitation to our British visitors to visit Mount Vernon and set apart a steamer for the purpose, to-day was fixed for the excursion. The weather was not so favorable as might have been desired, the air being cold and the sky cloudy; but otherwise the trip wa satisfactory. The Tallapoosa left the Navy Yard at ten o'clock in the morning and returned at four in the afternoon. There was on board a select and fashionable company, among whem were all the British and most of the American Commissioners, Secretaries Robeson and Boutwell, Admiral Goldsborough, sev-

eral Senators and several ladies, After arriving at Mount Vernon the company made a thorough examination of the house and the grounds, special interest being given to the room in which Washington died. Many of the ladies gathered flowers in the garden as souvenirs of their

Upon returning to the steamer the party partook of a sumptuous collation, which the jolly Secretary of the Navy had provided. Altogether they were delighted with their visit.

The Russian Minister gave a banquet this even ing in honor of the Commissioners.

A SUICIDAL LAWYER.

A counsellor-at-law, named J. McGuirk, was found wandering in the streets last night by roundsman Ryan, suffering from the effects of delirium tremens. He had out and slashed his arms in a dreadful manner, intending to commit suicide. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Purdy, who had him conveyed to Believue Hospital.

THE MOBILE RACES.

MOBILE, Ala., March 28, 1871. At the Mobile races to-day Colonel Nelligan's sorrel colt won the twe-year-old stake, beating the celebrated Saucebox, Williamson and the Girl of My Heart, also Captain Jinks. Time, 1:49. The rain fell in torrents and the track was very

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

James Lincoln, conductor on one of the Boston railroad ras killed yesterday by failing under the cars Advices from the Upper Androscoggin and its iributaries in Maine report the snow there to be three feel in depth and the weather to be excellent for timbering purposes. Sieven Mason, a member of the Virginia Legislature from Richmond, was arrested yesterday charged with corruptly approaching officers of the City Court to influence them to summon jurors favorable to the acquittal of ex-Mayor Cahoon.

Caboon.

Resolutions were reported in the Massachusetts State
Senale yesterday approving President Grant's late message
recommending the protection of the loyal people of the
South and requesting the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid in securing the necessary legislation to that end. Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest in the

case of Thomas Gorman, the man who was killed by being run over in Eleventh avenue, near Forty by being run over in Eleventh avenue, near Forty eighth street, last Thursday evening by a train of cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company. From the testimony elicited five of the jurors were satisfied that the occurrence was accidental and so rendered their verdict, and the sixth juror subscribed to the same verdict, and the sixth juror subscribed to the same verdict, with the onission of the word accidental. Deceased lived at 53 West Thirty-sixth street and was a paper baryer by occupation. He was thirty-nine years of age and a native of fictions.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT-

George Eliot (Miss Evans) is at present engaged on a new novel for Blackicood's Magazine. A volume on "The Physical Geography and Geotogy of the Valley of the Thames" will shortly be pub-

lished by Professor Phillips, of Oxford University. Mr. Mitford's "Tales of Old Japan" is receiving general praise. It furnishes much curioss and interesting information concerning the old civilization of the Japanese, now, the author says, fast disay-

pearing.

Mr. William Hepworth Dixon's last voluraes of "Her Majesty's Tower" is savagely criticised in the Saturday Review of March 11. The critic says that the author's sins against good taste and good Eng-

It is worthy of remark that the theological works of the late Albert Barnes are among the most popular and best known religious books in Great Britain. Quite recently new editions of his "Notes on the Book of Psalms" and "The Apostle Paul" were published in London.

A new edition of the poetical works of Thomas Hood has been published in London. It is edited by William Michael Rossetti and illustrated by Gustave Doré. The illustrations are said to be not especially striking, but conseived with skill and sensibility. "The Earth: a Descriptive History of the Phe-nomena of the Life of the Globe," translated from

the French of Elisée Reclus, is having a deservedly

large circulation in England. It is one of the most charming of scientific works in print. John Cady Jeasferson's "Annals of Oxford" is severely criticised by the English press. One criticises, while admitting that the book is readmitenough, that it is anything but a history of Oxford. It appears that Mr. Jeasserson is a strong radical, and does not attempt to conceal his political sympathies in what should be an impartially written

Roberts Brothers, of Boston, announce the third edition of the fourth volume of William Morris'
"Earthly Paradise." The great success which this series of magnificent poems has obtained is the most signal refutation of the assertion so often made by the supporters of the Tennysoman school of poetry that the day of the classical school has

passed forever.
Messrs, Goul'l & Lincoln, Boston, have just really the "Alimal of Scientific Discovery" for 1871. This yolume, edited by Professor John Trewbridge, of Harvard University, contains a record of the most house discoveries and improvements in science and art during the last year. This work, which now numbers twenty-one volumes, having been started if 1850, is almost indispensable to all students, professional or amateur, of science, and of great practical value to all classes of society."

IMPEACHMENT OF A NORTH CAROLINA JUDGE.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 28, 1871. The House of Representatives yesterday adopted articles of impeachment against Edmond W. Jones, Judge of the Second Judicial district. The articles

were offered by Mr. Sparrow.

Article 1 recites charges of drunkenness and disgraceful conduct in Raleigh; article 2, same offences

graceful conduct in Raleigh; article 2, same offences in Goldsboro; article 3, same offences in Tarboro; article 4, same offences in town of Williamston, Martin county, where he went to hold court; article 5 charges offences committed in Williamston similar to those recited in article 4, but differing in certain particulars.

The articles are generally supported, irrespective of party. Samuel F. Phillips, the chairman of the Board of Managers, and others presented the articles to the Senate last evening. They were received, and Friday next, at eleven A. M., were fixed upon as the day and hour for the commencement of the sitting of the Court of Impeachment.

The total receipts by Mr. Henry Clews for the forthcoming charity ball for the Nursery and Child's Hos-bital, amount to \$15,300; expenses so fas, \$3,225 17.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 29.

1847—Vera Cruz, Mexico, surrendered to the American forces. 1772—Emanuel Swedenborg died. 1461—Battle of Towton, England, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians; the latter defeated.

A .- For a stylish and elegant Hat, go to A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES 251 Broadway, corner Murray Great

A Specialty.—Gentlemen's Silk Hats, \$4. Broadway styles at about half Broadway prices. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 12 Cortiandt street.

A .- Tiffany & Co., Union square, announce that they have purchased, and will offer immedistely on arrival, the whole stock of

FINE BRONZES remaining in Paris at its opening. A .- Milton Gold Watch.

A.—Milton Gold Watch.

The recent introduction of the Milton Gold Watches will, to a great extent, if not entirely satisfy a great publish necessity in this country, without pretending to sell an article all pure gold; yet, with the single exception of intrinsect all pure gold; yet, with the single exception of intrinsect all who purchase one of their watches one that is in every other respect fully equal to the best gold watch manufactured. These watches have long been known both in England and France, where their merits are fully acknowleged. The Milton Gold Watch is impervious to time, and no matter how long in use will always retain its original appearance; in fact a first class expert can hardly tell it from the best gold, while the price at which they are zold, 150 per cent test than a gold watch, places them within the reach of all. The company have opened at No. 266 Broadway, where, from the inducements offered to the public, they will certainly do an extensive business.

A .- For a Styll-h and Elegant Hat Call on

Batchelor's Hair Dye-(Special) as Usual. Congress Seems to be Drendfully Afflicted with Ku Klux—It has got it on the brain. Grant threatens to do terrible things, and the happy radical family is in a fearful state. KNOX, of 212 Broadway, the famous hatter, pursues the even tenor of his way in spite of Ku Klux os the army of hatters. A hat from Knox is the thing. Yes need one—go for it.

Dinmonds Bought and Sold.

GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas

Fine Bronz's and Clocks.
KERR'S CHINA HALL, 1,218 Chestnut street. call the attention of the public to their assortment of choices Clocks and Bronzes, and would state they will open in a few days a selection of the choicest pieces of fine Bronzes, secured in Paris during the slege.

Furniture and Furniture Coverings.—All the new styles of first class Furniture; also the latest importations of Curtains and Furniture Coverings.

723 and 724 Broadway, near Astor place.

Honesty is the Best Policy in Medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidealy superior to the poor imitations here-tofore in the market. Trial process it. Removal.—Dunian & Co., Hatters.

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In addition to their own popular productions they will make the importation and sale of English Hate a specialty.

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LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO.,
Cur celebrated Hats can be obtained in other cities, from the following first class firms, who are our accredited

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William Wippert.
F. W. Boughton & Co.
George E. Latham
E. Van Kleeck
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for chibren is an old and well-tried remedy. It has sweet the tent of many years, and never known to fall.

The Lunus are Strained and Rayked by a persistent Cough, the general strength was do, and an lo-curable complaint office established thereby, JAYNAN'S EXPECTORANT is an effective runnedy for Coughs and Colla, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs, Sold ew-gywhere.

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